Be Aware of Market Risks Involved with Desiccant Use This Season

The pulse industry in Canada has made significant progress in developing acceptable maximum residue levels (MRLs) globally for pulse crop products used in Canada. However, growers are strongly advised to be aware of possible marketing restrictions that may arise from using certain desiccants/harvest management tools this season.

Specific guidelines for products are available on the next page of this document. Growers are encouraged to review all the information in this document before proceeding with their pulse crop management plans this harvest season.

What are the desiccant/harvest management tools of concern this season?
For pulse crop production in Western Canada, these products include diquat (Reglone), glyphosate (Roundup), saflufenacil (HEAT), glufosinate (MPOWER Good HARVEST), flumioxazin (Valtera), and carfentrazone (Aim, CleanStart).

What are the risks of using these products as preharvest desiccants?
Unlike most crop protection products used in Canada, desiccants/harvest management tools are applied very late in the crop year and residue levels may be higher in seeds. As a result, growers must ensure that they take appropriate risk mitigation steps to assure product residue remains below MRLs set by regulatory agencies.

What can you do to mitigate risk?
Ensure product residues remain at trace levels or levels well below accepted maximums by following these simple steps:

1. Do not exceed the product’s labelled rate
   Regulations for individual pesticides are set to allow growers to use the product without fear of breaching domestic MRLs. However, these guidelines assume that the labelled rate is not exceeded. If you exceed that rate, you risk breaching the MRL and this can have serious consequences in terms of both domestic pesticide laws, and international acceptance of the crop.

2. Time the application according to the label
   Labels are very specific in terms of crop staging. If you do not follow label instructions and apply a desiccant before or after the recommended crop stage, you risk exceeding the established tolerance making your crop difficult to market.

3. Consult with your exporter/processor about which desiccants are acceptable in international markets
   Exporters/processors have a good sense of which markets may be sensitive to specific products. They will likely ask you what was used in your crop and possibly for more information.

4. Consult the chart on the following page indicating market considerations and statuses for specific products

What developments have there been on these issues since last year?
While the Canadian pulse industry has been working hard to eliminate market access risks, each of the six desiccants/harvest management products registered for selected pulse crops in Western Canada (listed in the chart on the following page) still has the potential to cause issues in certain crops and markets. Growers are always advised to be aware of international regulations in order to make the best crop management decisions.

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## Market Considerations for Use of Pulse Crop Desiccant/Harvest Management Tools

### July 2015 Update

**Market**

- Glyphosate as a harvest management tool (e.g. Roundup)
- Diquat as a desiccant (e.g. Reglone)
- Saflufenacil as a harvest management tool (e.g. HEAT)
- Glufosinate as a harvest management tool (e.g. MOX/MX/FOX/HARVEST)
- Carfentrazone (e.g. Cleanstart, Aim)
- Flumioxazin (e.g. Valtera)

### European Union (EU)

- No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues for peas, lentils, or chickpeas in the EU. Although there is an MRL set for the use of glyphosate on dry beans and faba beans in the EU, the MRL level is set at a low level of 2 parts per million (PPM) for these crops in this market. Consult with your exporter/processor about dry beans and faba beans destined for the EU. (This applies to the preharvest use only.)

### Countries that rely on CODEX MRLs (e.g. India, Pakistan, many others)

- No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues for peas in the EU. Although there is an MRL set for the use of glyphosate on dry beans and lentils in CODEX countries. Although there is an MRL set for the use of glyphosate on dry beans, lentils, chickpeas, and faba beans in the EU, the MRL level is set at a low level of 2 parts per million (PPM) for these crops in this market. Consult with your exporter/processor about dry beans and faba beans destined for CODEX countries. (This applies to the preharvest use only.)

### Japan

- No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues for peas in Japan. Consult with your exporter/processor about dry beans, chickpeas, and faba beans destined for Japan, as well as for lentils, chickpeas, and faba beans. (This applies to the preharvest use only.)

### United States (U.S.)

- MRLs have not been established for diquat use in the U.S. Follow label directions to remain within legal limits. (This applies to the preharvest use only.)

### MRLs for the 2015 Harvest

- Glyphosate residues on beans, chickpeas, or faba beans in the EU. The MRL is in place for these. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL.

- No marketing issues associated with saflufenacil residues for peas in Japan. The MRLs are set for pea, lentil, and dry bean desiccation uses (the product is not registered on chickpeas or faba beans). Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL.

- MRLs have not been established for preharvest use on dry beans, chickpeas, or peas (not registered on lentils or faba beans). In cases where crop is destined for the EU, growers and exporters should confer prior to using the product in order to avoid marketing problems in the EU. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL.

### Marketing Considerations

- No marketing issues associated with carfentrazone residues on dry beans, chickpeas, or peas (the product is not registered on lentils or faba beans). The MRL is set and is adequate for preharvest uses in Japan. Follow label directions to remain within legal limits.

- Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL.